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69003 三拜禮 號六廿月壹十英港香 WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1919. 日五十月 SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS \$36 PER ANNUM.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

EUROPEAN TRIAL AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, November 25.
After the Official Assignee gave evidence at the Assizes yesterday in the Harold Latham criminal breach of trust case, concerning \$58,925.98 belonging to Capt Winsnes, V.D., Mr. Knowles submitted that there was no criminal case to go to the jury. The jury will decide the point to-day.

Later.
Latham was discharged this morning. The Judge agreed that there was no case to meet and asked the jury to declare him not guilty.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

MONGOLIAN AFFAIRS.

Shanghai, November 26.
Diplomatic circles quite appreciate the Government's activity in dealing with Outer Mongolian affairs in connection with the cancellation of autonomy, but hold the view that far Mongolia is adjacent to the Russian territory, and the conditions there nowadays are far from satisfactory. Mongolian foreign intercourse should be most carefully carried out in future.

ARMY REDUCTION.

Shanghai, November 26.
The mandate for the reduction of armies is held over, pending the decision of the financial committee of the Finance Department.

NEW U. S. LOAN.

Shanghai, November 26.
China, Chih-chai has come to Tientsin to sign the agreement for the American Loan of \$50,000,000 with the tobacco and wine duties as security.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY'S ARMIES.

London, Nov. 21.
Discussing the estimates of Germany's armed strength, recently given prominence, an authority just returned from Germany informed that there are three categories of armed forces in Germany, first the National Army of 100,000, fixed at Versailles, secondly the Public Defence Corps, estimated at 100,000, concentrated in the cities and tantamount to permanent Military Police, all ex-soldiers living in barracks, and thirdly the Citizens' Defence Corps, consisting of volunteers, which sprang into existence as a result of the Spartacist troubles last year, actively contributing to the repression of the disturbances. Its numbers are incalculable, but it is known to be well armed and officered and it is undoubted that the reactionaries count on its support. The force possesses organisations in the rural districts besides the towns. Stocks of arms and munitions are scattered broadcast in Germany for emergencies, notably in Pomerania, where every country house is an arsenal. The authority, when in Berlin, was most impressed with the growth of British prestige. The Germans, especially the business men, believe that Britain is most sympathetic towards the reconstruction of Germany and look very hopefully to Britain and the colonies for raw materials, without which Germany will starve.

TO PREVENT DUMPING.

London, Nov. 21.
The text of the Anti-Dumping Bill shows that the Committee, mentioned previously, is styled the Trade Regulation Committee. It will consist of the President of the Board of Trade, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Secretary and Comptroller of the Overseas Trade Department, the Permanent Secretaries of the Board of Trade and ten members of the House of Commons. Orders will be made by the Board of Trade under the various heads mentioned. These will be submitted for the Committee's approval, and the Board of Trade will be empowered to grant licenses for importation of prohibited goods, having regard to whether the restriction on imports is likely to unduly raise prices in the United Kingdom; and, as far as practicable, preference will be given to goods from other parts of the Empire.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS IN POWER.

London, Nov. 21.
The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent at Milan says it is estimated the new Chamber will include nearly 400 new men. The greatest defeat sustained was by the Giolittians, once 200 and now eight, while the Socialists are 155, Catholics 88, Liberals and Conservatives 137, Democrats and Independents 80, Reformists 18. Exciting sessions are anticipated in consequence of the Socialist predominance.

Paris, Nov. 21.
The Italian Chamber is expected to consist of 125 Socialists, 120 Catholics, and 240 other parties.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

TREATY TO BE RATIFIED NEXT MONTH.

Paris, Nov. 21.
The American delegates continue to sit on the Supreme Council, but assume a passive role.

London, Nov. 21.
The situation arising from the American Senate's action on the Treaty is regarded by the London press as grave, though not yet desperate, as in view of the momentous world issues involved it is hoped the ten days between now and next session will be utilised to effect agreements between the opposing parties. A curious fact is that the action of the Senate leaves the United States technically at war with Germany. Thus even delay in ratification is serious, as affecting the early stabilisation of world peace in the present serious economic position of Central Europe. It is recognised that the power and authority of the League of Nations will be lamentably curtailed without America; hence the belief is expressed that the idealism which brought America into the war is still strong enough to permit her to complete her work.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, replying to a question as to whether the action of Congress made any difference to the Anglo-French-American agreement, stated that the British undertaking was contingent on the Treaty being adopted by the United States. So far the treaty has not been ratified by the Senate.

Paris, Nov. 21.
Britain and France have exchanged ratifications of the Anglo-French-American agreement.

London, Nov. 21.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. Bonar Law said the absence of President Wilson's ratification of the Treaty would not prevent the remaining Allies from carrying it into effect. He assured a questioner, Sir Donald MacLean, that the Government would not slacken its determination to see the League of Nations become effective.

Paris, Nov. 21.
The Supreme Council has definitely fixed December 1st for formal ratification of the Treaty and is working out plans so that enforcement of the Treaty will not be hindered if the United States fails to ratify later.

HOUSING AT HOME.

London, Nov. 21.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Addison, Minister for Health, stated that the Government would assist Local Authorities to obtain money for housing, also financially assist small builders. The Builders' Federation agreed to each of its members undertaking a fair share of work. A Bill would be introduced preventing luxury building and protecting people threatened with eviction, owing to the inadequacy of housing.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Paris, Nov. 21.
The new French Chamber of Deputies is divided as follows: In the new Chamber, 100 Conservatives, 121 Progressives, 120 Left Republicans, 127 Radicals and Radical Socialists, 29 Republican Socialists, 35 United Socialists, 7 Extremists, against in the old Chamber, 32 Conservatives, 50 Progressives, 56 Left Republicans, 249 Radicals and Radical Socialists, 37 Republican Socialists, 105 United Socialists, and no Extremists.—Havas.

The French Ministry of the Interior gives the following particulars: Number of Deputies to be elected 616; Results known, 577; Second Ballot, 20; November 6; Results not yet received from devastated areas, 33.—Havas.

THE FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA.

London, Nov. 21.
A Blackburn aeroplane entitled "Kangaroo," piloted by Lieutenants Hendle and Williams, competing in the flight to Australia, has departed from Hounslow. There has been no news of Matthews since 16th November, when it was reported that he landed at Mace. The papers draw attention to the mysteriousness of the silence.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN.

Ottawa, Nov. 21.
Sir Robert Borden, who has been convalescing in Virginia and at Atlantic City, has accepted the invitation to accompany the Prince of Wales on the battleship Renown from New York to Halifax. The Prime Minister's health has so greatly benefited that he will proceed from Halifax to Ottawa to resume his official duties. It is announced that during his recent visit to Washington Sir Robert had an important conference with Viscount Grey, the British Ambassador.

GERMAN EXPORTS TO FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 20.
In future the import into France of German colouring matters free of import duty will be allowed.—Havas.
Prohibition of the exportation of foreign bonds by Germany will come to an end on November 30th, according to present legal regulations.—Havas.

THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

Rome, Nov. 21.
The Inter-Allied Economic Council has opened.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

Manchester, Nov. 21.
The probabilities for the November Handicap are:—Grand Fleet (A. Smith), Planet (Robbins), King John (Wheatley), Gay Lord (Whalley), Not Much (Carslake), Golden Fleece (Slade), Royal Bucks (Jelliss), Aynsley (Crickmore), African Star (W. Balding), Jackpoint (Brennan), Alasnam (Donoghue), William Allenby (Collins), Diogenes (F. Huxley), Chatter (Shatwell), John Jackett (Weston), Wild Fellow (Garnett), Gotha (Ringstead).

Later.
The Manchester November Handicap betting is: 6-1 Chatter and Alasnam, 7-1 King John and John Jackett, 100-9 Grand Fleet and Planet, 100-7 Royal Bucks, Golden Fleece and Aynsley.

TROUBLESOME TRIBESMEN.

London, Nov. 21.
Reuter is informed that the majority of the Waziris have accepted the British terms. One section deliberately refrained from participating in the recent meeting with the British, consequently aerial operations against them will commence forthwith. The attitude of two sections is at present uncertain. The effect of the air bombardment against the Mahsuds is already noticeable. They have begun to advance peace feelers.

A MANDATE FOR POLAND.

Paris, Nov. 21.
It is understood that the Supreme Council has decided to give Poland a mandate over Eastern Galicia for twenty-five years, whereafter the League of Nations would determine the future of the territory.

A REFERENDUM.

Paris, Nov. 20.
The Swiss people are to be asked by referendum whether they desire to enter the League of Nations.—Havas.

SPAIN AND ALLIES.

Paris, Nov. 20.
Spanish Liberal circles urge an economic agreement with Britain and France.—Havas.

THE BELGIAN ELECTIONS.

Paris, Nov. 21.
In the Belgian elections the Catholic party losses are 24. Liberal losses 10, and the Socialist gains 25.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 5s 1/4d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast:—fine. Barometer:—30.08. Temperature 2 p.m.:—66. Humidity 2 p.m.:—59.

INDIAN GUNNER'S MURDER.

TWO MEN CHARGED TO-DAY.

In connection with the recent murder of an Indian gunner of H.K.S.B.R.G.A., two Indian gunners of the same battalion have been arrested by the Police. They were to-day remanded at the Police Court for a week.
The body of the murdered gunner was found on the 22nd July last in King's Park, bearing marks which showed that the man had been strangled and then stabbed. The discovery was made by a forest guard who found the body beneath a clump of bushes in the central part of the Park.

A LUCKY GIRL.

On a Staffordshire farm, where all the men were on strike, a cow got stranded on a small piece of land in the middle of a wide and swift-flowing river. The animal refused to cross to either bank. One of the land girls took off her overall boots and stockings, swam across the river, and roped and drove the cow before her to safety.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal.—Frawley Company present "The Misleading Lady."—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.



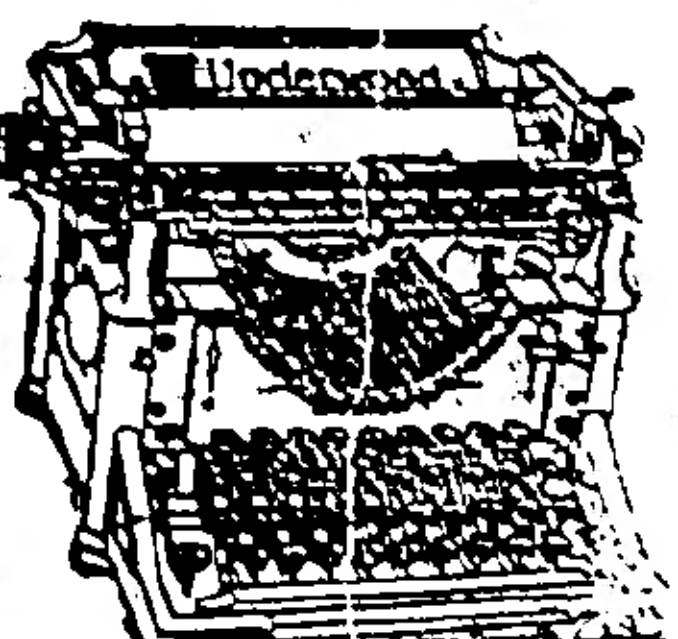
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CHINA'S NEED.

AN APPEAL FROM SEATTLE.

Seattle, October 25.—China's greatest need is a united North and South, according to an appeal issued by the Chinese of this city to their fellow country men at home. This appeal, translated in English, was endorsed at the annual meeting of the China Club here last evening. The club is composed of prominent Seattle Chinese and American business men.

The idea of the appeal came as a result of a recent conference of the Chinese Welfare Association in commemoration of the establishment of the Chinese Republic eight years ago. It was recalled that the Seattle Chamber of Commerce inaugurated the move for recognition of the United States and was the first to take the matter up with the American state department.

The appeal for unity introduced at the meeting of the China Club by Lew G. Kay, spokesman for the Chinese, and which it is planned to circulate throughout China, follows:

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF CHINA

Our country is in danger of destruction. There are enemies without but its worst enemies are within.

The deadliest of all the enemies of China are those who would perpetuate disunion; if China were but united she could stand against the world. Disunion is tearing her in pieces. Limbs are already torn off. Ere long the vitals will be attacked. The country is headed toward ruin and destruction. The hot embers of Civil war are scattered in every quarter. If these are once blown into flame the end will be a conflagration to burn up the country. Moreover other nations would then inevitably intervene to grasp what would be left and to save the whole earth from being devoured by the flames lighted in China.

We can remember when China was swept by war and rebellion sixty years ago. Do you want this repeated? It would be tenfold worse. You have been looking on for five years while all the world has been at each other's throats like tigers. Some of you have seen the devastated lands of Europe which fifty years will not restore. Do you want to see that loss of blood and treasure in China? Do you want to see foreign powers dividing among themselves what is left after the fire has burnt itself out?

The hearts of your brothers and friends in America are filled with anguish at the prospect. We pray Heaven to avert the disaster. So near are you to chaos and destruction that it is almost too late. But there is yet hope.

Where is your greatest danger? It is not from without though the danger from without is great. The greatest danger is from within. It is because you are divided, brother against brother, clan against clan, North against South. If China stood united she need fear nothing. She could then face the world. Then no one would be talking about loss of territory or about enslavement or about chaos and ruin.

What is to be done? Hearken to the advice of our sages. It is written in the Shue King that the first great Chou Emperor, who inaugurated the longest lived of all the Imperial Dynasties, explained his success over the Shang tyrant as follows: "He has hundreds of thousands of officers, but they have hundreds of minds; I have but three officers, but they have only one mind." Another ancient ode still reverence,—"Good men are but few, while the multitudes are walls that ring the land?"

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Listen what happened in America. There was a great Civil war in America between North and South. It dyed the rivers and soaked the plains with blood. Looking back over those sad days it is now clearly seen that if America had listened to the voice of mediation no Civil war would have torn North and South apart.

Believe us when we say that though we are far away from China, our Mother Country, we love her no less than you, and our hearts bleed at the thought of the horrors that to-day overshadow her.

What is to be done? First of all Reunite the Country. Let those who see the danger arouse the nation. Let them preach union. Let them go to the magistrates in every district and demand that ways be found for bringing North and South into harmony. Show to our powerful guilds and business men the abyss of ruin into which disunion is about to plunge our country. Show to those who set section against section the fatal consequences of their suicidal action. Let all students and patriots go out and preach union as they lately preached the boycott. Preach it in the schools, preach it in the market places, on the junk and railway car, on the road and in the tavern.

Tell them to get together. The Sons of Han and the men of Tang do not, cannot, hate each other. Then why are not the two united in one? Is it the work of those who would sell their country to fill their own pockets? Are they sons of China who fan the flames of hatred, discord and disunion? Brand such as traitors to their country. They are like Judas Iscariot who sold his Lord for thirty pieces of silver. Like Benedict Arnold who betrayed George Washington, the Father of his country, they are the betrayers of the sacred heritage of the Chinese people. Their names will be covered with infamy for ten thousand generations.

In the second place: When once the leaders of the people are aroused to the danger they will find ways of reuniting our country now torn and bleeding. But if the task is heavy remember you have friends whose fidelity is tried and true. Learn a lesson from America and the history of her Civil War. Had she but heeded the voice of mediation the scourge of a brother's war would not have fallen upon her.

There are two roads before China. One that leads to chaos and ruin the worst the world has ever known, into slavery, into want and woe forever.

The other road would lead to a reunited, a prosperous and a powerful people, which would save all the world while saving itself and bring back the old days when China was the leader and the teacher of the nations. And this road will lead up beyond the grandeur of the past to the heights of republican glory, to the leadership of Asia, the inspiration of the Orient, at once the oldest and the youngest of the nations.

The patriots who now sacrifice themselves to hasten that golden day their memory will be enshrined in the hearts of their grateful countrymen for ten thousand generations.

"We are coming, we are coming; We hear the loud cry: Our Country's in danger, We'll save her, or die!"

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AIR MAIL FINANCE.

GOOD PROFITS AT SMALL FEES.

Major C.C. Turner writes in the Observer as follows:

Aerial mails can be carried at a profit at the same time conferring a benefit on the business community and providing an important branch for the Royal Air Force, enabling the Air Ministry to keep in training a large number of pilots without any charge on the public. In addition, the aircraft industry would have some inducement to keep going, and thus be in readiness for diversion to war production in case of need.

The policy now being pursued by the United States, the French, and the German Governments with regard to aviation is founded on this conviction; and aerial mails are being developed in these countries. A suggested explanation that Great Britain is too poverty-stricken is inadmissible, since the Post Office could earn a profit, and work would be found for many hundreds of pilots and mechanics who are now out of employment, and are therefore unproductive consumers. Of these a large proportion will be incapable of other employment without special training. They are of a good type, and Great Britain is the loser by every one of them that leaves the country.

AIR MAIL SYSTEMS.

The air mails run during the railway strike afforded no sort of guide as to what can be done. The fee of 2s. was 300 per cent. too much. Letters are conveyed by air mail from New York to Washington for 11 cents per ounce (inclusive charge). There would be no advantage in sending letters to Birmingham; but to Glasgow, Newcastle, Swansea, and other cities a great saving of time could be effected, and letters so conveyed could be dispatched by ordinary means to big and populous regions linked with those cities, thus helping all the distant regions of the Kingdom.

There are no dissentients, among the experts, from the view that aerial mails can be carried at a profit; just as all agree that for passengers the fares charged must of necessity be very high. There are differences of opinion, however, as to the margin of profit. The writer has before him a large number of calculations by experts, working independently, but all seeking to provide for every conceivable expense. The figures all relate to multi-engine aeroplanes, which are disproportionately costly to run, but were chosen in the belief that multi-engine are more reliable than single-engine aeroplanes. This view must be modified in the light of the remarkable regularity of the London-Paris service of single-engine machines; and absolute perfection could be attained by having frequent emergency landing grounds with ready re-mounts. In

any case, the estimates given here, although they show a profit, are capable of substantial reduction. They assume frequent taking down of the engines—the Air Ministry stipulates for this after 200 hours' flying, even in the case of the best engines, the next best after 100 hours' flying.

BIG MARGIN FOR PROFIT.

Among the various expert estimates is one giving a cost of £1 11s. 8d. per ton per mile, allowing 30 per cent. for profit. This figure is reached by allowing for the cost of machine, aeroplane, repairs, depreciation, insurance, etc. It makes a 300 miles journey for such a machine, including all overhead charges, cost about £470. Such a machine, however, could carry a sufficient number of letters at 6d. each to bring in £1,250; it could afford to do the trip on half load. There is no need to elaborate these figures. One quotation puts it as low as 20s. per ton-mile including 30 per cent. profit. The highest is about £2; and even that gives a working profit on mails. The estimates are all based on war experiences, and are therefore well on the safe side.

One of them assumes that the Government aerodromes would be used, charging landing fees, and puts the figure at £19s. 4d. per ton mile, a figure (like the other quotations) that allows for pilot and assistants, mechanics, ground staff, fuel, oil, insurance, offices, and administration. On this basis it would cost 1s. 3d. to carry one pound 100 miles, and £65 10s. to carry 100 pounds 1,000 miles.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES.

To carry a parcel weighing one pound a distance of 1,000 miles would cost 13s. 1d. But twenty letters would not weigh more than one pound, and the charge for each could therefore be about 7d. And that is for a journey of 1,000 miles. The lack of foresight of our Air Ministry and Post Office is simply amazing. A writer in the Times says that at a moderate estimate they could have made a profit of £250,000 on aerial mail-carrying in that one week. Two or three of the leading British aircraft firms estimated early in the year that 1s. per lb. per 800 miles is a charge that would give a reasonable profit, provided machines took a full load. That would work out at about 6d. per letter for a distance greater than any within the limits of the United Kingdom.

Of course, aerial mail could not pay all the while a flat rate of 2s. was charged. (Doubtless during the strike it was desirable to limit it.) Probably if the G. P. O. charged 9d. for the conveyance of ordinary inland letters the revenue would fall off to a non-remunerative point.

But the writer's contention is that the G.P.O. should be content with a very small profit, or even with a slight loss, for the sake of the indirect benefit to the nation of a well-established system of aerial mails. He would again emphasise the fact that even in the United Kingdom, which is

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usually considered to be a country, argues plenty of traffic and a big well provided with railways, margin always for rapid transit there are a number of routes at special rates. It is too often over which the saving of time assumed that aircraft can only pay over undeveloped countries; for distances exceed quite the contrary will prove to be the case. But why cannot the a route already richly provided Air Ministry and the General Post with transport facilities for that Office rise to the great occasion.

GENERAL NEWS.

SLIGHT EARTHQUAKES.

Slight earthquakes were felt in Miyoshi town, Hiroshima Ken, on the 4th instant. Since the 1st instant about 33 shocks have been recorded there. The inhabitants are feeling a good deal of anxiety, as they regard these shocks as an indication that a severe earthquake may be expected.

"DEMOBBED" WAR PIGEONS.

Yarmouth.—Of the 12,000 pigeons used by the air ministry, nearly half have been returned or disposed of to private owners. But difficulty is found in re-distributing the birds. One famous flyer, sent to London, was back at the base roost the next day. Another was picked up in the Bay of Biscay.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE SAFE.

At a recent meeting of the London County Council, Mr. Squires (chairman of the Highways Committee), replying to Mr. J. D. Gilbert, M.P., who asked if he could assure the public as to the safety of Westminster Bridge, said the last examination of the bridge was made on May 29. The bridge was quite safe. Certain work was being done to the parapet, but this in no way affected the stability of the bridge.

ILLITERACY IN U.S.

The U.S. census of 1910 showed 5,316,163 persons over 10 years of age who could not read or write in any language. The army draft in 1918 showed 700,000 men of draft age, registered, who could not read or write in English or any other language. Over 4,600,000 of the illiterates are 20 years of age or more. This figure, 4,600,000, equals the total population of the states of California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Delaware. Over 58 per cent of these illiterates are white persons and of these 1,500,000 are native born.

BUYING A CITY.

Washington.—The powder town of Nitro, W. Va., which the government built and used for war purposes, may go to the highest of only three bidders for \$5,800,000. The other two bids were much lower, although it is known that the town cost the government \$700,000,000. The high bidders were Harris Brothers and Co., chemical manufacturers of New York City. Next came the New Jersey Machinery Exchange with an offer of \$4,312,600. The duPont Chemical Company was third with the bid of \$2,508,750. All three of the firms bidding propose to use the property for the foundation of an industrial town.

ELECTRIC COBWEBS.

Manchester.—As passengers were landing from the Transporter Bridge which links Lancashire and Cheshire at Runcorn, the bridge suddenly reeled one yard, and a man named David Henry Howard stepped over the end, fell between the car and the roadway, a distance of 20 feet into the Manchester Ship Canal, and was drowned. At the inquest, Mr. Wood, engineer to the Widnes Corporation, said he had found cobwebs on the collector pulley and the driver's cabin. He believed these were saturated with moisture from fog, and that a certain amount of electric current leaked along them to the car switch, causing a momentary and mysterious movement of the car. Mr. Craik, for the Widnes Corporation, said the highest authorities would be consulted to solve the mystery. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

COLONEL JOHN WARD.

In response to a request from the Comrades of the Great War for an opinion as to the right attitude for ex-Service men to adopt during the recent crisis, Colonel John Ward, M.P., sent the following message:—"I fully approve of your manifesto regarding Comrades helping to maintain the services essential for the well being of the community. Realising as I do, the terrible consequence which would result from the adoption of any methods of an unconstitutional character to settle the present very grave national crisis, citizens should recognise the fearful danger of allowing conflict to arise between the workers of the community. The result of such conflict would be chaos, jeopardising the fabric of society. Constitutional Government would disappear. Trades Unions would be engulfed and ex-Service men and dependants of the fallen would be deprived of their pensions by the collapse of the State. No words of mine are strong enough to emphasise the danger of such an upheaval. Stand shoulder to shoulder to preserve the security of the country, you have so loyally served."

NOTICES.

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SPECIAL PRICES FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

2 Button WHITE KID \$1.75 per pair.

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WITH BUCKLE WRIST

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8 Button length | 12 Button length | 16 Button length

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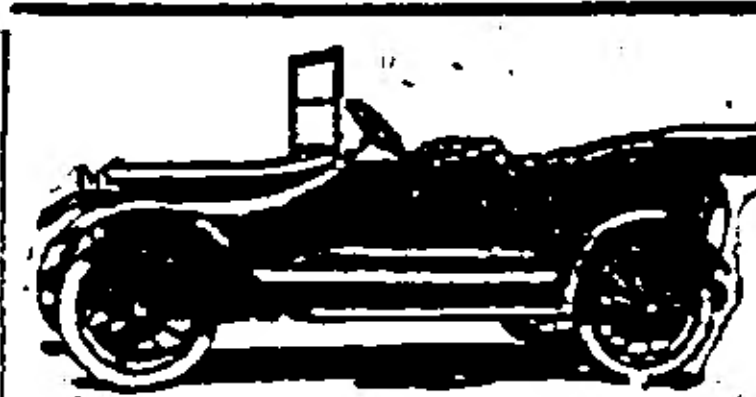
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Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

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DEATH.

DE BRITTO.—At No. 1 Bellios Terrace, on the 26th November, Maria Carmo De Britto, aged 27. Deeply regretted. Shanghai and Japan papers please copy.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1919.

AMERICA AND WORLD PEACE.

It is a fact fairly generally recognised that for the Press of one country to criticise the doings of the Parliament of another country is not always in good taste. It savours of interference and is not likely to conduce to good relations. It is only when the action of the Government of a country operates upon other countries that the Press of the world generally has a right to comment and condemn or approve as the case demands. The American Senate has been very much in the lime-light lately, and if its decisions only affected Americans then the Allies would have had little right to criticise. But in view of the fact that the Senate's decision is of world-wide import and affects a Treaty and Convention designed to operate on the most important civilised countries of the world, the world's opinion and criticism has a right to be heard. It is not pleasant for Americans to be told that they are the disappointment of the peace era, for during the closing stages of the war they were the world's brightest hope, and it is not a pleasant duty for the Allied Press and public to make such a statement. But bold and blunt truth is imperative when such vital things are at stake and we know that Americans generally will not read anything more than an expression of disappointment in whatever we may have said on the Senate's attitude. One could not fail to be disappointed, but, in saying so, there is not a whit the less cordial friendliness felt by ourselves for American people.

In a recent article on the subject of the Peace Treaty and the reception it has had at the hands of American Senators, we expressed the view that the bulk of American feeling was being tragically travestied by those in power, and recent mails to hand confirm that view. Cartoons abound in some of the leading papers showing Senators in a most unenviable light and there are daily articles full of caustic invective. One writer, under the heading "Let Us have Peace," says:—"Close to a year has passed since the armistice was signed—almost a year since the world went on its knees with glad thankfulness in the belief that the last of all wars was done. No more strife, no more bloodshed, no more mothers weeping for their sons—the last war! A League of Nations, we cried, a league of nations that shall make possible international misunderstandings that shall protect the weak, that shall restrain those greedy in their strength! A League of nations that shall be the first step in the realization of world-wide democracy! Such was our enthusiasm after the last shot was fired. And what have we to-day? The League of Nations formulated. The Peace Treaty waiting to be ratified. And pending ratification internal unrest and civil strife in every one of the countries that was at war. Sign, gentlemen of the United States Senate—sign, that the world may have peace!" On the question of the British Dominion having separate votes on the Council of the League another writer says:—"Separate statesmen who are the most exercised about those five votes for the British Dominions are also the same statesmen who talk the most about freedom for Ireland—not to mention India. These same Senators verge on Anglophobia when talking of the power and indirect influence of the British Empire. These same Senators are most fond of harking back to the spirit of '76 and recalling our own struggle for independence. Now isn't it a bit strange that they should profess to be so supremely jealous of our own sovereignty, so extremely glad that we achieved independence of the British King and the Parliament in London, and at the same time should oppose Autocracy and practical independence for the British Dominions? As Americans, as heirs of '76, is it not our proper part to welcome and assist our kinsmen in achieving by peaceful political means the self-government and independence that we ourselves had to fight for? But the anti-league Senators seem to have been betrayed into the inconsistency of supporting the Tory theory and forcing the Dominions back into a position of dependence by denying them representation in the league and refusing to acknowledge them as political entities."

And so we could go on giving extracts all pointing to the same truth that the united voice of America is being belied by the men at Washington. If it is not, then we are greatly mistaken and the world would be still more greatly perturbed. One presumes that the next action lies with the President, and it will be interesting to see if anything is done within America itself to get the Senate's decision reversed. Fortunately, the Allies are free to proceed with the League without American aid, but to be minus that would be to lose a very great deal of what was being relied upon. The ratification of the Peace Treaty only requires to be done by three of the Powers concerned for the Treaty to be operative, and its safety in this respect is already assured. Permanent peace would be wonderfully augmented if only American sympathy—active sym-

NOTES & COMMENTS.

CHINA COAST DEMANDS.

That the China Coast Officers and Engineers, Guilds have done good service on behalf of those who go down to the sea in ships there can be no denying. At first, these organisations were looked at askance and they had to make a big fight to get recognition. They are now, however, on a regularised footing and have become the recognised mediums between owners and men. Once again, these bodies are out for the securing of better conditions for their members. They have no complaint to make against the leading companies running vessels along the coast and in the river trade, whose fair treatment of employees is acknowledged. But there are other shipping concerns who have by no means come into line on standards of pay and other matters, and it is to these that the latest demands are addressed. Nothing revolutionary is aimed at; in fact, as we stated yesterday, the demands are considerably below those already conceded by other companies. The men are united in their determination to get what they want; they are a thoroughly deserving class; and it is to be hoped that the companies concerned will meet the representations in a spirit of sweet reasonableness.

CHINA AND BOLSHIEVISM.

It is very clear from recent news to hand that serious steps will have to be taken if the spread of Bolshevism is to be prevented. Of the activities of the apostles of anarchy in Europe we know a good deal, and we have also seen evidences of their plottings in America and in India as well, particularly in connection with the Afghan troubles. From time to time, little items of news have filtered through, also, of efforts made to introduce the Soviet system into China. The latest development of this kind is the reported representation made to Sun Yat-sen to bring about a Soviet revolution in this part of the world. Now, China has had quite enough of revolution in the past, and she is in a sufficient state of turmoil at present, without having her troubles added to by the introduction of Bolshevism. As to whether the appeal will have any practical result, it is premature to say, though Dr. Sun's past activities lead us to think that he may not remain altogether indifferent to the appeal made to him. We regard him as a mischief-maker, more allured by creating trouble than actuated by any sincere desire to take on constructive tasks. Be that as it may, there is nothing to gain by under-estimating the possible harm of propaganda of this kind, especially in a country like China, where the services of hired ruffians are easy to enlist. It does not require much deep thinking to realise the dangers of Bolshevism, which is the very negation of government and because it is based on anarchy, stands self-condemned. No word-fencing will alter that fact. So wherever Bolshevism raises its head it is the duty of those who believe in constitutionalism to combat it. In view, therefore, of the widespread propaganda which these Bolsheviks are now carrying out, it behoves Governments to be on the alert and to suppress the campaign before it develops into a menace to the whole civilised world.

THOSE CANTON STUDENTS.

From what we can hear, the Canton students, who have been cutting such capers of late, have got themselves into a cleft stick in their efforts to bring about the dismissal of the Commissioner of Police. They have been enraged at this official, because he has had cause to arrest some of their number, and acting on this impulse they have been demanding that he be relieved of office. But there are wheels within wheels. It appears that, at the moment, the so-called Military Government at Canton, is divided into two factions—the Kwangtung group and the Kwangsi group. The latter have gradually been securing control and the Police Commissioner is one of the very few Kwangtung men holding high office. Seeing therefore a chance of getting all the plums to their own faction, the Kwangsi element has been encouraging the students to press their claims for the dismissal of this solitary Kwangtung official, and it is only now that the students realise that they have been used as tools in the movement. Consequently, the educational bodies are in a quandary and we hear that they are to meet to reconsider the position. It's an interesting sidelight on affairs in Canton, and incidentally it teaches these school boys that they might be far more profitably employed than in dabbling in domestic or other politics.

DAY BY DAY.

HE WHO BOASTS OF BEING PERFECT IS PERFECT IN FULLY.

To-morrow is Thanksgiving Day in the United States.

The date of the Hongkong Police Victory Ball has been changed to December 17th.

The Hon. Mr. John Johnstone and Mrs. Johnstone returned to the Colony yesterday from Shanghai, as also did the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell and Mrs. Dodwell.

Lady members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club are reminding that the Cup kindly presented by Mr. Congdon will be played for to-morrow (Thursday) at Deep Water Bay Course.

An accident caused through being knocked down by a hatch-cow has sent a Chinese foki to the Kowloon Godown Lighter No. 85, to hospital, suffering from a wound in the leg.

The Rev. A. D. Stewart will conduct the Bible Study Class at the Helena May Institute on Tuesday, 2nd December, at 5.30 p.m. Subject—"Some modern aspects of the Resurrection."

In hanging a towel on the wall at his house a Chinese lost his balance and dropped down the staircase. He was killed outright and his remains have been removed to the Public Mortuary.

At yesterday's Sanitary Board meeting, the Chairman read a letter received from Mr. Chan Kai-ming intimating that he was unable to attend the Board's meetings for eight weeks owing to indisposition.

The last of the practice dances in connection with St. Andrew's Ball was held at the City Hall last evening. Music was supplied by the band of H. M. S. Hawkins and the large company of dancers spent a very happy time.

A boiler maker whilst at work on a new ship in the Kowloon Dock fell from a height and suffered some injuries. He did not think the hospital the right place for him, for he refused to go there, and was taken to his home.

Last week's health return shows three cases of diphtheria (two fatal), three of enteric fever (one fatal), two fatal occurrences of cerebro-spinal fever, and one fatal case of gastro-enteritis. One of the enteric cases was an Indian, the rest Chinese.

A practice shoot for possible and probable members of the H.K.D.C. team will take place at King's Park Range on Saturday, 29th instant, commencing at 2.30 p.m. Ammunition should be purchased at Headquarters not later than 1 p.m. on Saturday, 29th instant.

Mr. Charles Edward Bray, of the Orpheum Theatre and Realty Company of New York, and Mrs. Bray, leave for the States by the Empress of Asia to-morrow. Mr. Bray for the last three months has been making a tour of the Far East, to ascertain the possibilities here and whether the Theatres in the Far East are suitable for plays on the vaudeville basis. Mr. Bray is quite impressed with the possibilities and by next September a number of companies connected with his Orpheum Circuit will tour the East.

The trial took place at the Magistracy this afternoon of two Chinese charged with the murder of a Chinese woman at Cheung Chau on the night of the 1st instant. The Assistant Crown Solicitor, Mr. Longinotto, said that the two accused were charged with cutting the throat of the deceased, and that marks, evidently of blood, were discovered on the person of the first accused when he was arrested on the day following the murder. A knife which bore marks of blood was also found in his house. The case is proceeding.

THE GYMKHANA.

YESTERDAY'S GALLOPS.

The following "times" were recorded yesterday morning, all gallops being on the sand course:—
Sand Martin, ¼ mile.—36; 1.11.5; 1.45.2.5.
Rab, 1 mile.—37; 1.15; 1.49.2.5; 2.25.2.5.
Geordie Mac, 1 mile (last ¼).—1.44.
Yeoman, ¼ mile.—40; 1.16.1.5; 1.50.1.5.
Cue, 1 mile.—44; 1.23; 2.00; 2.34.
Cornet, 1 mile.—38.2.5; 1.14; 1.50.2.5; 2.24.1.5.
John Peel's Unnamed Sub., 1 mile.—46; 1.31; 2.13; 2.53.
John Peel's Brown, ¼ mile.—41.2.5; 1.19; 1.53.
John Peel's Exchange, 1 mile.—39; 1.18.4.5; 1.56.1.5; 2.29.3.5.
Jazzfly, ¼ mile.—46; 1.26; 1.59.2.5.
Paddlebox, ¼ mile.—46; 1.27; 2.02.
Lowe's Unnamed Sub., ¼ mile.—46; 1.27; 2.00.
Ringwood, ¼ mile.—38.2.5; 1.15; 1.48.2.5.
Tonic, ¼ mile.—37.3.5; 1.14; 1.48.
Rheostat, ¼ mile.—43; 1.21.2.5; 1.56.
Morning Star, ¼ mile.—44; 1.23.1.5; 2.01.
Alexander, 1 mile.—35; 1.13; 1.48; 2.21.
Cherub, 1 mile.—37; 1.15; 1.49.2.5; 2.25.2.5.
Red Ensign, 1 mile.—36; 1.15; 1.48.3.5; 2.22.1.5.
Paper Money, ¼ mile.—46; 1.27.2.5; 2.00.
Swallow and Snuffbox, ¼ mile.—38.1.5; 1.13.4.5; 1.48.1.5.
Lovejoy, 1 mile.—45.4.5; 1.26; 2.02.1.5; 2.37.
Dalesman, last ¼ mile.—40.3.5; 1.17.2.5.
Grayboy ¼ mile.—40; 1.14.

COLLECTION FOR SIBERIAN REFUGEES

LOCAL GIFTS.

Boots and clothing have been received from the following, to whom the collectors offer their most grateful thanks:—Mrs. H. W. Pettley, Mrs. H. W. Bird, Mrs. G. H. Pennefather, Mrs. C.E.P. Hay, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. Dowbiggin.

The following donations are gratefully acknowledged:

Sympathiser	...	\$10.00
A.W.	...	3.00
Mr. L. Dunbar	...	50.00
Anon	...	5.00
A friend	...	1.00

This is being spent on Chinese cotton quilts, and the first consignment will go off this week by direct boat to Vladivostok, addressed to the Canadian Red Cross.

Continued donations and contributions are asked for, of any nature, or amount, and will be sent off from time to time, as soon as a sufficient quantity is collected and bought.

The undersigned are willing to receive and acknowledge in the Press, anything sent to them, during the winter months. Parcels addressed "For Siberian Refugees," may also be sent to the Helena May Institute, by kind permission of the Hon. Sec.—M. Moorhead, 159, Peak; E. M. Stabb, St. John's Place, Garden Rd.; E. Dunbar, 7, Queen's G. dens.

Eleven masters and mistresses (boats were prosecuted to-day for failing to licence their boats at Aberdeen harbour. Sergeant Davis said that at 6 p.m. on the 25th instant he went out in the harbour at Aberdeen and found defendants in their boats. All their licenses had expired. Each defendant was fined \$3 each.

Business houses are not the only ones to run the risk of going bankrupt. A Chinese who kept an opium divan at Singapore found that his business did not bring any more profit. His customers no more sought their pleasures in his saloon and he became a ruined man. Out of the wreck of his business he managed to rescue seven tael of prepared liquid opium and five tael of opium dross which he hid with loving care on his person when he came to Hongkong. At the Leung Wing Wharf yesterday he was arrested for being in possession of the drug, and at the Police Court to-day he tried to awaken the compassion of the Magistrate by representing himself as a ruined man. Ruined or not, the Magistrate decided that he should pay \$500 or serve a term of imprisonment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To The Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

OUR PLAGUE-SPOT.

Sir,—Like many others, I have read with much interest the letters and comments on the vice question which have been appearing in your newspaper. I agree entirely with you that this Colony would be all the better if only these houses could be shut down, as you urge. But are our young men altogether to blame? It is true that many of the young men who go to these places mean no wrong; they often do it because after dinner they have nowhere else to go. In Manila and Shanghai there are dancing halls, well ordered places, where young men can go to spend their evenings in innocent enjoyment. If only Hongkong had halls like these, we should hear less about the houses of ill-fame, I am quite sure. Here in this Colony even the hotels close prompt at midnight; those dancing halls in Manila and Shanghai are open far later, and no-one is the worse for going there.

This, in my humble opinion, is at the root of the trouble. Where else but our "plague-spot" have our young men to go? Nowhere. Provide other attractions and "the line" will soon disappear. That's my view, anyhow, and I know others share it. Our young men are good fellows at heart, but can you blame them for seeking a little amusement and enjoyment after a day's work?

Enclosing my card,
Yours etc.
COUNTER-ATTRACTION.
Hongkong, Nov. 25th, 1919.

RAID FOR ARMS.

WOMAN FINED \$1,000.

On the 21st instant the Police raided No. 144, Des Voeux Road for arms which were known to be concealed there. Three revolvers were found in one of the cubicles, while a fourth was discovered hidden under a pile of firewood on the verandah. The three occupants of the floor, two women and the son of one of them, were arrested and to-day charged on remand at the Police Court with being in possession of the weapons and also of 800 rounds of ammunition which were found in another cubicle in the same floor.

Mr. E. B. Potter defended the mother and son, while Mr. Lyson represented the other woman. The only evidence which could connect the latter defendant with the charge "was her presence in the house when the search was conducted. She was accordingly released on the representation of Mr. Lyson.

The male prisoner was also discharged owing to insufficient evidence, but his mother, against whom evidence was given that she claimed the ammunition, was fined \$1,000, or six months' hard labour.

LOCAL FIRE.

RESTAURANT BURNT DOWN.

A fire of an extensive nature broke out at 2 o'clock this morning in a Chinese restaurant at 126 Queen's Road Central. The fire Brigade had only a brief distance to travel to the scene of the outbreak and was there immediately after the fire broke out. Notwithstanding this fact, the fire had gained such a strong hold on the building that their efforts were not able to prevent the flames from working their way to the top of the premises. There was no loss of life, but the damage done must be considerable.

The building is covered by insurance with two Chinese companies—the Man On and the Chun On—for \$7,500.

So far the cause of the outbreak has not been ascertained.

GEMS OF TRUTH.

When a plumber makes a mistake, he charges twice for it. When a carpenter makes a mistake, it is just what we expected. When a lawyer makes a mistake, it is just what he wanted, because he has a chance to try the case all over again. When a doctor makes a mistake, he buries it. When a judge makes a mistake, it becomes the law of the land. When a preacher makes a mistake, nobody knows the difference. But when an editor makes a mistake—Good Night!—(Ex.)

ARMED ROBBERY.

TWO MEN REPORTED WOUNDED.

Following the report of the armed robbery which took place at 1.45 p.m. yesterday at Po Hing Fong Lane, we have to record another outrage which took place to-day at the identical hour.

The facts we have so far gathered are that a gang of five or six men participated in an armed attack on a money-changer's shop at No. 40 Des Voeux Road West at a time when the street was crowded with pedestrians, which circumstance shows the daring character of the attempt.

Two of the foks of the shop are said to have been wounded by the robbers, whether with revolvers or daggers has so far not been reported. The news reached No. 7 Police Station and a little later the Central Police Station, and all the available constables were sent to the scene to investigate.

One robber has been arrested.

TWO DETECTIVES SHOT.

Later.

It transpires that after the robbers had broken into the premises they shot dead one of the foks and seriously wounded another, he being now in hospital. On leaving the shop they held up a motor car proceeding in a westerly direction, pointing revolvers at the driver's head.

Chinese detectives, hearing of the affair, gave chase, and two of them were shot, being seriously wounded.

Latest enquiries elicit the fact that five out of the six men have so far been arrested.

THE TROOPS.

ANOTHER TRANSPORT EXPECTED HERE.

The Don Castro, a Portuguese vessel, is expected here on the 9th proximo. She will be utilised for the purpose of the despatch Home of the remnant of the Manchester Regiment.

The Trasos Montes, which brought the Wiltshires here, is badly disabled. She was requisitioned for further Government service out here and is under orders to proceed to Vladivostok immediately but it will be some time before she will be fit to proceed.

A large number of troops are awaiting to be transported from Vladivostok.

CRICKET.

C.S.C.C. 2nd v. QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

To be played on the Civil Service ground on Saturday next, commencing 2 p.m. The C.S.C.C. team is—W. Hill (Capt.), S. N. Piercy, R. T. Taylor, F. Bacon, S. E. Alderman, H. E. Strange, R. Bearn, H. W. Sandford, E. C. Fincher, G. P. Knight and D. Lyon. Reserves: G. H. Haskett and S. Hamer.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Although up to the present no hostile attitude has been displayed by the male clerks employed in banks towards the women clerks, it is understood that the whole matter is about to be taken up with a view to a definite understanding being arrived at with the directors of the various large banking institutions. It is regarded as certain that women will in future become a permanent part of the staffs, the Press Association states, although in some of the banks they are still considered only as temporary employees. The question is looked upon in a serious light, especially so far as it concerns the future of the younger male clerks, a large number of whom, while not averse to the employment of women, express the view that there should be a limit to the importance of the posts which they are allowed to fill. The matter is to be brought forward by the various committees which have been appointed by the male staffs themselves to watch over their interests, and a special point is to be made of the practice, which has been carried out in some cases, of discharging junior male clerks and retaining girls to fill the position.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST ARRIVED
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Ladies & Gents'

SHOES & BOOTS



Black or Brown Leather
Price Moderate.

YEE SANG FAT CO.,
Queen's Road, & D'Aguilar Street.
TELEPHONE 1355.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

PROGRAMME FOR THE BALL.

Arrangements are now well in hand for the St. Andrew's Ball, to be held on Friday night. The programme of dances is as follows:

- Extra...Waltz.
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Lancers. | 12. Fox Trot. |
| 2. One Step. | 13. Waltz. |
| 3. Caledonians. | 14. Eightsome. |
| 4. Waltz. | 15. One Step. |
| 5. Fox Trot. | 16. Strathspey. |
| 6. Eightsome. | 17. Fox Trot. |
| 7. One Step. | 18. One Step. |
| 8. Strathspey. | 19. Highland Schottische. |
| 9. One Step. | 20. One Step. |
| 10. Fox Trot. | 21. Fox Trot. |
| 11. One Step. | 22. One Step. |
- The supper dances are from Nos. 9 to 12 inclusive.

MADMAN DRIVES A TAXI.

A CAB THAT KILLED A WOMAN.

Exploits of an insane taxi-cab driver, who it is alleged, ran into an elderly woman, and was caught after a chase by a motorist, were related at a Southwark inquest.

It concerned the death of Mrs. Lucy Hawkins, of Weston-street, Bermondsey, who died in Guy's Hospital from injuries sustained when knocked down by a taxi-cab. She was crossing the Old Kent-road one night when the cab, travelling at a great rate and having no lights, ran into her.

A hue and cry having been raised, Lieut. C. M. R. Schowitz, R.N., drove his car in pursuit, and overtook a taxi-cab without lights, outside a public-house. The driver, Herbert East, of Peckham-road, was detained by the police, and then sent to an institution.

Dr. F. W. Smith, in-charge of the Constance Road Infirmary, Dulwich, said East was taken there suffering from confusional insanity and loss of memory. His insanity was of a permanent character. Since then he had been certified, and was now in Banstead Asylum.

Coroner:—It is not pleasant to be driven by such a driver?—No, it's a dangerous thing. He might not have been so bad on some days as on others, and that made him more dangerous.

Mrs. Ellen East, the wife of the driver, said she first noticed a change in him two years ago, when he was affected by business worries. During the past two months he had been more depressed.

He had always been sober, and there was no history of insanity in his family. Three days before the occurrence he was strange, but would not see a doctor.

Answering Mr. Washington, East's solicitor, she said her husband told her this summer that he possessed £1,300. He had spent all but £5, and had nothing to show for it. She had no idea what he had done with so much money in three months.

Mrs. Annie Eastley, sister of Mrs. East, said she that he had been strange for two years. He would get up and walk out saying "Good-bye," and at other times would fall asleep in the middle of a conversation. In addition to that he had recently neglected himself.

Divisional Inspector Story said East was unable to attend the inquest, or to make a statement. He had made inquiries of the bank where the man had his account, and the manager said that East was so strange in his manner that he told him his account would be closed.

East then drew a cheque for £10, and another of £52 10s., the latter to pay for a gramophone. He renewed his cab license as recently as August 9, 1919.

Frank Keeping, a motor engineer, of Camdeswell-grove, who had known him for two years, said he had been expecting him to meet with an accident for weeks past.

Coroner: It is a pity you did not report it.—That is not my business but the business of the police.

Then you got disappointed every day, I suppose?—I thought the man was out of his mind, but it was nothing to do with me. He used to come my place as black as possible, as if he had not washed himself for a week, and I have washed him in petrol. (Laughter.)

Witness added that the man's cab was not fit to be driven, the axle being bent. He had run into vans and other vehicles.

The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against East.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OWN HOUSE FED POULTRY

We are now able to supply our customers with own fed poultry and to meet all demands.

Our present stock consists of specially selected birds which are in prime condition and should give every satisfaction.

FRANKFURTER SAUSAGE THIS WEEK'S SPECIALITY

TRY THEM

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

DO YOU NEED A TYPEWRITER?
IF SO SEE OUR REBUILT
REMINGTONS AND UNDERWOODS
WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

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"THE BRAT".

ANOTHER FRAWLEY SUCCESS.

To a most appreciative audience, the Frawley Company last night presented "The Brat," a delightful three-act comedy. The play has to do with a novelist who, in search for inspiration for his next book, takes a bright but illiterate girl from the street and installs her in his home as an assistant and from what he learns of her history he weaves a striking character for his new literary masterpiece. Known as "The Brat," this unconventional and whimsical creature imagines herself in love with the cold, matter-of-fact novelist, but later falls victim to the appeals of his good-hearted but somewhat discoloured brother, who, becoming reformed, goes off to a ranch and takes "The Brat" with him. There is other love interest in the play, which compels interest to the very end. Miss Beatrice Prentice had the title role, and she made a great hit in the part, whilst Mr. Albert Morrison as the novelist and Mr. Homer Barton as his brother also acted finely. Mr. Frawley as the old butler was perfect. The other roles were also in most capable hands, and the play can be written down as one of the Company's biggest successes.

The season is rapidly drawing to a close. To-night "The Misleading Lady" will be staged; to-morrow the attraction is "The Man Who Came Back," whilst an additional performance is promised for Saturday, when that hugely successful play "Bedroom, Parlor and Bath" will be repeated.

In to-night's play, the story is centred round the life of Jack

ONE OF WOMAN'S WORST TROUBLES

is easily and promptly overcome with the aid of Pinkettes. They are dainty, tiny, yet thoroughly efficient.



gently cleanse the system, thus dispelling bilious headaches, purifying the breath, clearing the skin and aiding the appetite. Of all chemists, also 60 cents the vial post free from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 56 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Craigie, who has just returned to civilisation from the wilds of Patagonia. He is made the butt of a practical joke when a party of young society people make wagers on whether or not Helen Steele can make him propose to her. Helen succeeds and when Jack finds it out the "caveman" in him is aroused and "something happens," as Amy Foster, one of the "buds" remarks when Jack's temper gets worked up. Jack is actually in love with Helen and when she taunts him over his rough and "brutal" behaviour because he reproves her for trifling with his affections for the sake of a practical joke, he gives her a taste of the real thing by abducting her, then and there, taking her with him to his bungalow in the Adirondacks. In a scuffle in the bungalow she knocks him out with a telephone instrument and after bandaging him and dragging him to bed, runs away from her temporary prison. The play ends with Helen voluntarily coming back to Jack, quite subdued and tamed.

NOTICES.

SHOES

ARE THE FOUNDATION OF GOOD DRESS
AVOID THE LOSS AND DISAPPOINTMENT
THAT FOLLOW AN ILL CHOSEN STYLE

NETTLETON SHOES

ARE THE BEST AND THE WORLD KNOWS IT.

STOCKED IN THE LATEST STYLES.

MAKE YOUR SELECTION FROM
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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALIST.
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

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TELEPHONE 346.

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS
EVENING DRESS WEAR.

COLLARS IN ALL DEPTHS AND IN QUARTER SIZES.

SHIRTS

WITH SOFT OR STIFF FRONTS.

SOCKS WHITE & FANCY SCARVES
TIES DRESS BRACES
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COLUMBIA SYMPHONY RECORDS VIOL IN SOLOS

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Special Electric Testing Instruments.

EDUCRAFT.

A NEW FASHION IN EDUCATION.

The ancient Greeks perfectly understood the aesthetic importance of artistic dress and among ourselves the value of beauty in colour and design is being more appreciated.

At this moment in the depressing atmosphere of the world, there is a movement on foot, led by Miss Macmillan and her friends, which aims at making needle work not only an instrument in the production of dress, but a vitally important factor in education itself.

Mrs. L. Glazier Foster has told the story and set forth the basis in the "New Needlecraft" book with a big message for educationists who are studying new methods from the standpoint of children in the elementary school, and also to every person, dressmaker, seamstress, housewife, or work-girl—who relies for needle for the purpose of constructing or beautifying everyday apparel.

It is this element of beauty and simplicity in colour, design, and material that characterizes the new needlework to which the name educraft (short for educational needle-craft) has been given.

By this wonderful new process in the time-honoured art of the needle, labour is economized, usefulness is increased and loveliness is added. The long lines of nerve-racking microscopic stitches that try both the eye and the temper of the needleworker on old lines are eliminated, and the method is so simple that any work-girl in the short hours of her leisure, could learn to fit herself out with durable and beautiful garments.

Not only are the pupils taught to sew, but they are also taught what is called free-hand needle designing, so that even those who are quite unskilled in drawing can, with a little practice, create their own exquisite designs and embroideries.

A course of instruction in the new needlecraft methods is being given to nurse-teachers at that home of so many new and refreshing ideas, the Rachel-Macmillan Training College, at Deptford.

Already about 60 London teachers have had experience of the physiological and artistic value of the new method for school work. The work has a definite message for artistic folk as such, and there is an ever increasing demand for information for the West-end as well as from the East-end.

Queen Alexandra has inspected some of the results, and has expressed the opinion that it is "a wonderful experiment."

A special visitors' day is held on Wednesday, when it is possible to view the result of this effort to abolish rags and dress-ugliness, an effort which aims at clothing all the children of the first nursery schools beautifully, in strong and durable materials, dyed in colours and embroidered with designs, the choice of which has been made by artists and inspired by love of the little ones.

A LARGE CRATER.

Two young Swedish students of geology, after an adventurous nine days' expedition in Iceland, have discovered what is believed to be the largest crater in the world, measuring five miles in length, and three and a half miles wide.

BREVITIES.

The development in telephonic and teletyping equipment effected during the war would have occupied probably from ten to fifteen years during ordinary peacetime.

At the time of his death George Washington was probably the richest man in the United States. A settlement attached to his will indicated that his wealth was about \$500,000, an enormous sum for that time.

In the great fire at Chicago, June 17, 1871, the buildings of 18 national banks were destroyed. It was feared that the banks would suffer many cases of insolvency, but after the fire was over, it was found that the banks were in a better position than before.

France, is made by stopping with wood and other things in the hole.

The cigarette is considered a dangerous instrument, it was introduced among the English by their Roman conquerors.

A man who appeared in a London court had his bald head covered with tattooed butterflies, stars and other designs.

For eight months the Norwegian steamer Nanset was on the Bristol Channel rocks. She has now been salvaged.

But a ton and a half of aluminium a year was produced 25 years ago. Now the annual output is more than 50,000 tons.

A special chapel will shortly be installed in St. Paul's cathedral, London, in memory of Lord Kitchener. It will cost \$50,000.

More than 300,000 French machinery plants have been identified in Germany by the reparation commission.

Acoma, New Mexico, an Indian village, is older than St. Augustine. First European settlement in America, Acoma is mentioned in chronicles of 1539.

In Uganda a wife costs four bulls, a box of cartridges and six sewing needles. A Kaffir lady is worth from two to ten cows.

Travelling teachers carry education to island children along the coast of Maine, remaining in each isolated district a brief time.

Chihuahua officials are considering enactment of a law prohibiting all games of chance, in that Mexican state.

Movietone's more realistic now. Grease paint's replaced by a new chemical compound that glistens like the real stuff—at 50 cents a quart.

Amid restaurants of all nationalities in London, open to all, is just one for one alone. On its entrance is "For Japanese Only."

Pennies and nickels are not legal tender above 25 cents. Dimes, quarters and half dollars may be refused in amounts above \$10.

Georgia has a lake three miles long which disappears every three or four years, leaving a sandy basin. It takes it only two weeks to come back from its subterranean retreat.

Shortly before his abdication, King Ludwig of Bavaria presented to the wine museum at Speyer several bottles of wine dating from 1540, 1633 and 1822. The museum contains a bottle dating from the days of Rome, found in a Roman grave, believed to be the oldest bottle of wine in the world.

IN RUSSIA.

BLAMED.

...an, formerly ... to Russia, ... his portrait ... Russia Club (of ... at the Con ... recently.

...shaw, who presided, ... Sir George ... anan on his appointment to ... and described the portrait ... work of Mr. Schedon ... as a masterly production.

Sir George said that the members of the club were destined to play an important part in the work of Russia's reconstruction. The future of Russia was still veiled in obscurity. The club had advocated over and over again the adoption of a definite policy which would render it clear to friends and foes alike that they were going to have no truck with the Bolsheviks, but that they were determined to assist those forces which were endeavoring to give the Russian people the right of self-determination.

Sir George continued:—We have endeavored, and I trust with some success, to unmask that blood-stained band of criminals who have been trying to seduce the British working man by posing as the apostles of liberty and democracy. We have pointed out that there can be definite peace, no permanent peace, in that new and better world for which we are still waiting, till the terrorist autocracy personified in Lenin has shared the fate of the two great military autocracies of Central Europe. We have also pointed out the danger of the spread of Bolshevism either in the West or in the East. We have shown the danger of it to India. We have dealt with the importance of Russia, with her vast potentialities, as a market for our goods, and we have tried to impress upon our industrial classes, that the country which first goes to the assistance of the people there and first supplies them with the commodities of which they stand in need will win that market.

I trust that we shall never be guilty of such a betrayal, as to leave Russia to her fate. According to the most recent reports, the population of Petrograd can hardly outlive the winter, and what will be the verdict of history if the Great Powers look on with folded arms while the population of the great city, the capital of an Ally that has contributed such a full sacrifice in the attainment of our final victory, is allowed to slowly starve? I cannot say what the effect on the military situation in Russia this withdrawal of our troops will have, but I fear very much that it must inevitably discourage our friends and hearten our enemies. Should it lead to the massacre of any of this loyal Russian element who in response to our summons rallied round the flag, then, as Colonel John Ward has told us in such forcible language, it would leave a stain on the British name that would take years to efface.

I have no intention of blaming his Majesty's Government. On the contrary, they almost alone among the Allies have made a strenuous and determined effort to help Russia (cheers), and I do not see how it is possible for them to do more than they have done, in view of the opposition manifested in this country to the policy of intervention. But I do deplore the fact that the majority of the Labour Party have failed to grasp the vital world interests that are at stake in Russia, and that they have wilfully shut their eyes to the ruin and the suffering which Bolshevism has brought to the Russian people. (Cheers.) The Russian problem is one of the gravest with which this country has ever been confronted, and if we allow Germany to make of Russia a German colony, we shall be confronted with a Germany far more powerful than she ever was before the war. We must continue to support Denikin and Kolchak with all the raw materials they require. There is no party in Russia which wants to return to the old autocracy.

WAR ON GERMAN DYES.

BRITISH FIRMS EFFORT.

In an article published in the *Morning Post* recently, writes the Leeds correspondent of "that journal, reference was made to the fact that British chemical firms would prove formidable competitors to Germans when the latter began trying to pass their dyes on to English consumers. I have had a long conversation on the subject with the chairman of a large chemical company, who, since the beginning of the war, have been turning out of aniline dyes in considerable quantities. He said he would like to correct the prevalent, but quite erroneous, impression that only since the war had British chemical firms learned how to make aniline dyes. As a matter of fact, his firm commenced making aniline colours so far back as 1887.

In this connection the chairman told a story of how his firm took out a patent for a yellow dye. They had not been running this very long before a German firm came along and asked him to grant a licence to work. He conceded the licence, and the colour was worked out by the largest aniline dye firm in Germany. Since that date his firm in Leeds had made aniline continuously, but this was nothing compared to the development made during the last four or five years. They were now one firm out of many who were endeavoring to supply every English user of dyes with nothing but all-British made dyes. It was a colossal task, but every dye was trying to help forward the wheel of progress. Each firm, particularly old-established ones, was looking well into the subject, and many organizations were being developed in order to meet the problem of home-made dyes.

"We shall never see German dyes in this country again at the same price as anything like the same, price as ruled before the war," said the manufacturer, with quiet emphasis. "They were supplying us with dyes at exceedingly low prices. Now everything is changed. The Germans have their own labour demands. They are suffering from unfavourable exchanges and scarcity of raw material, due to lack of shipping, and these things will prevent the Germans from flooding this country with their cheap products. At the same time, British dyes have lost no opportunity in tackling the aniline dye question. I have been through Germany during the last two months, and ascertained how things stand, and I can assure you, we British chemical manufacturers have nothing whatever to fear. I think high prices will remain, but that we shall be able to compete with foreign competitors better than we ever did in the past. Manufacturers in the United States, Germany, and England are faced with very similar problems, and this will tend to bring them more into line than they have ever been before."

AMERICAN IN SIKKIM.

Calcutta, October 29. — The *Enquirer* publishes particulars of an American student now in Tibet. He is Mr. W. Y. Evans Wentz, an American by birth, and an M. A. of the Stanford University, California. He went to Darfod and has been much research work in Europe. Mr. Evans Wentz spent six months in Ceylon and next proceeded through Southern India during the spring of 1918 and thence to Kashmir. From Kashmir he worked his way eastward, through the holy cities of Northern India, and entered Sikkim in the spring of this year with the sanction of the Government of India, and began his researches in Tibetan literature with the assistance of the Lama Dawa Samdup Kazi, Headmaster of the State Bhotia Boarding School in Gangtok. Mr. Evans Wentz's chief work has been the translation of rare Tibetan manuscripts and of books in Tibetan from Bhutan.—A. P.

A GALLANT RESCUE.

AN ANTARCTIC STORY.

The following details have recently reached the headquarters of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild regarding a very gallant rescue effected by Captain Robert Taft, of the whaling steamer *Pentaur*, and some of his men, of the carpenter and donkeyman of his ship. "On Sunday, 29th June, at Great Viken Harbour, South Georgia, the carpenter and donkeyman went outside the harbour entrance about 11 a.m. in a small boat on a fishing expedition. The weather was clear and frosty, with a light breeze from south-west. During the afternoon a blizzard came on, and the strong gusts of wind swept the snow drifts down the steep mountain sides and out over the harbour like sheets of spindrift. There was no sign of the men or the boat returning. I informed the manager of the whaling station, and he promptly ordered a small whaling steamer to the pier to force steam up. He also got a volunteer crew from amongst the whalers who came with me in a stout motor launch, and we immediately proceeded out of the harbour to search for the missing men. It was pitch dark, blowing and snowing, when we reached the opposite shore. The waves dashed over the deck of the launch and froze in sheets of ice along her gunwale. After skirting the reefs for over an hour and waving a lamp as signal we then sighted the lights of the whaling steamer to the westward. As we came towards her we observed a faint flicker of light near Fallen Point. The whaler had a mast sighted it, and we knew it was a signal from the missing men and gave them a shout of cheer. Keeping the sail on to the sea we steered towards the spot at reduced speed. Another flicker showed, and through the darkness we could discern the dim forms of the two men clinging on the edge of a projecting reef. As soon as the bow of the launch reached the breakers her engine was reversed to full speed astern, then her stern struck the rock beneath where the two men were. They both tumbled down on to the deck, and just in time, as the launch immediately surged out from the reef and backed clear from among the breakers. Both of the men were bumbled with the cold, and the carpenter was pretty far gone. We were soon alongside of the whaler, where we were helped on board and taken to a warm cabin. The whaler then took the launch in tow and steamed back to Great Viken. It seems the men were returning to the harbour when they were caught by the blizzard, and drifted about three miles to leeward until they fetched up on the reef from which they were rescued.

This report was brought to the notice of the Board of Trade by the executive of the Guild, who have replied as follows:—"With reference to your letter of September 5, respecting the rescue of two men belonging to the whaling steamer *Pentaur*, I am directed by the Board of Trade to state that they highly appreciate the services rendered by those who took part in the rescue of these men, and they would be glad if their appreciation could be communicated to them." The matter has also been brought to the notice of Lloyd's, who state that they have it under consideration. We trust that some tangible recognition will be made of the humane services rendered on this occasion under circumstances of extreme peril by Captain Taft and his men.

GISHA GIRLS TO PAY TAXES.

To make up the shortage in the municipal budget of Yokohama for proposed improvement plans of the forthcoming fiscal year, the Mayor of Yokohama announced recently that new taxes on Gisha girls, persons called Gisha girls at tea houses, and various amusements will be enforced from the coming year. According to the estimate of the municipality at least ¥800,000 will be netted from persons visiting tea houses.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Custodian of Enemy Property to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 27th Nov. 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street (for account of the concerned)

A Collection of Postage Stamps and Books

Also

2 Steel Cash boxes

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT

Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG POLICE

Owing to other arrangements the Hongkong Police Victory Ball will take place at the City Hall on Tuesday 16th December, 1919, instead of the 19th December, 1919, as previously announced.

W. HENDERSON,

Hon. Secretary

Central Police Station

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A five-seater Ford Motor Car in good going order—cheap. Apply Box 285 "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—On Peak from January 1st, six roomed unfurnished house, with tennis court and garden. Low rental. Apply Box 236 "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

The St. Andrew's Meeting in aid of

The devastated Villages of France Fund

to be held at the

HAPPY VALLEY

at 2.30 p.m.

on

Saturday 29th November 1919.

By kind permission of Capt. R. G. H. Henderson, C.B. and Officers, the Band of the H. M. S. Hawkins, and also by kind permission of Major T. M. Wakefield and Officers the Pipers of the H. K. S. R. G. A. will play during the afternoon.

ENTRANCE \$1.00.

It is hoped that Members of the Jockey and Gymkhana Clubs will purchase Tickets and not avail themselves of their Season Tickets.

H. B. L. DOWBIGGIN

Hon. Secretary

P. & O. S. N. GOY

THE S.S. "TRAZOS MONTES"

9,000 tons

will leave for

LONDON

Via Vladivostok and Suez

about 1st December

for freight apply to

MACKINNON MACKENZIE

& COMPANY.

Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central,

Hongkong.



SATURDAY, 29th NOVEMBER.

At Happy Valley.

GYMKHANA

Admission ... \$1.00.

Tickets Now On Sale.

The Race of the day

"ST. ANDREW'S CUP"

H. E. The Governor has kindly

consented to give away the cups

at the conclusion of the meeting.

MONDAY, 1st DECEMBER.

At the Theatre Royal,

at 9.15 p.m.

LECTURE

By Mlle. H. Van der Flier.

Booking at Moutrie's.—Seats to

any part of the Theatre \$1.00 each.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform

20 cents each.

The Chair will be taken by His

Honour Sir William Rees Davies,

Kt., K.C.

The lecture will be illustrated

by moving pictures of intense in-

terest, among which is shown the

bombardment of Antwerp. The

photographs were taken from an

aeroplane and German shells are

plainly seen bursting over the

town.

A quantity of beautiful bronze

plaques specially designed for the

Fund by a famous Belgian artist

will be sold by ladies before and

after the lecture. A number

of these plaques were purchased

by the Belgian Government for pre-

sentation to ladies in foreign coun-

tries who had helped in collecting

money on behalf of the destitute

and suffering people. Price \$5.00

each.

Do not fail to purchase one of

these beautiful plaques of historic

value. It will serve to remind you

of the great victory of Freedom

over Tyranny.

At Volunteer Headquarters.

FRIDAY, 19th DECEMBER.

From 9 p.m. to 12 midnight.

GRAND MASKED BALL.

Prizes will be given for the most

Attractive Dominoes.

Admission ... \$5.00 each,

including light refreshments.

SATURDAY, 20th DECEMBER,

at 3 p.m.

Admission ... \$1.00.

CABARET, TOMBOLA,

DANCING, TEA, ETC.

Also

THE "EVERYTHING" STALL

DANCING will continue until

Midnight.

Motto for 19th & 20th December:

"DANCE FOR

DEVASTATED FRANCE."

NOTICE.

MOTOR SCHOONER

"WERGELAND."

Tenders are invited for the

purchase of the above Schooner

as she lies in damaged condition

in Shimonoseki Harbour. For

particulars apply to Murio Sho-

kwai, Shimonoseki.

G. R.

NOTICES.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 1st day of December, 1919, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Wanchai Gap Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

No. of Lot.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.			Cont. in square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			N.	S.	E.			
Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.		Wanchai Gap Road.	feet	feet	feet			
As per sale plan.						24,200	180	100

G. R.

NOTICE

All persons with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE,

C. S. P.

Hongkong, 5th September 1919.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

In order to enable the contractors to complete the work in connection with the above hotel at the earliest possible date without interruption, and in order to avoid all possibility of damage to the flooring, tiles, paint work, etc. The public are requested to kindly abstain from visiting the Hotel as on and from this date until its completion and formal opening of which due notice will be given by Advertisement in the local newspapers.

The Management of the Hotel feel sure that they may rely upon the ready co-operation of the public in the foregoing regard.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1919.

For the

HONGKONG HOTEL Co., Ltd.

Proprietors of the

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED.

Head Office: 5, Des Voeux Road Ck.

Has now 12 branches: Panoff Building.

FOR THE YEAR TO COME

Prudence is important in all things.

This applies to your own finances. The

best way of providing for the future. Freely

OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

WITH US.

SYSTEMATICALLY it will grow to

THOUSANDS.

NOTICE.

MARINE ENGINEERS GUILD OF CHINA.

Having been appointed French Secretary,

I shall be pleased to see members at this

Office from 2 to 5 daily, Saturday Excepted

W. J. STOKES,

Branch Secretary,

Des Voeux Road

NOTICE.

ITALIAN CONVENT.

BAZAAR—BAZAAR—BAZAAR

On Saturday, 29th November,

1919,

and the following day,

Commencing each day at 10 a.m.

Ladies' Dresses, Children's

Frocks, Table Covers, Handker-

chiefs, Boys' Tunic and Sailor

Suits, and Jerseys.

In a large variety of style.

N.B.—No ticket can be ex-

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after 30th November, 1919, after

which date the Bazaar will be

closed.

"LUCKY W L L" OF TOYS!

Children's Stall of Xmas Toys,

Dolls, Balls, etc. Sweets and

Confectionery of every descrip-



HER PAGE



AUTUMN MILLINERY.



That's this season are big, little and in between. So many different shapes and sizes are being worn that while one is given a wide choice, this very fact in itself is a little confusing.

However, the wise women will be influenced by two things only: the suitability of the hat for the use it is to be put to, and its becomingness.

From among the lovely things shown, I have had three hats sketched as typical of the most popular styles.

The big hat is a rich affair designed for afternoon wear. It is a flat shape of chiffon velvet curving downward at each side, and shrouded with half curled ostrich, shaded at the tips. The feathers are of contrasting colour.

The smart little turban is one of those creations which can be worn by its owner at almost any time of day. It is of velvet, fur and ostrich. This model is especially attractive with the new suits having stand-up collars of fur.

The third hat sketched is a type of the mushroom hat, and was shown in seal brown haters plush. A gold cord finished with a gold ball runs around the crown.

Designs of the Moment.

Autumn coat dresses of blue or black serge, are much braided and worn with a very high folded collar of the same material and trimming as the gown itself. These collars indeed form a part of the dress. They are fastened to the neckband at the back, and are folded across the décolletée throat and secured at the side or at the front with some fancy pin or brooch. Often the bodice itself is quite décolletée in front, and while the folded collar protects the throat it leaves the top part of the chest bare. Yet, strange to say, Parisiennes seem to find much comfort and even warmth in the well wrapped-up neck, even when their bodices are cut quite low on the bust.

NEW HATS.

Every woman who has worn a hat that is very wide-brimmed at the back knows how uncomfortable it is when the high collar touches the brim. So the new hats are to be very short in the back, moderately short in the front—as I described them last week. There is nothing of the "poke bonnet" style or its derivations among the new models. They are truly picture hats in effect, even though the front brim is less pulled down and forward than heretofore. For women with fluffy hair—and there are many such—the new model is entirely favourable, for the hair can be puffed out at the sides beneath the wide brim and yet preserved from being too much blown about by a protecting veil.

Feathers are more than ever coming back into their own and one model of the large-sized hat has a layer of flat ostrich plumes confined between two transparent brims of fine tulle, and which are placed so as to appear to dip their

tips down each side over the wearer's ears, an effect which is intangible in charm.

There is another model which will be one of the most worn this winter, this is the petal hat. It is a Breton shape, with upturned brim all around, covered with petal-shaped pieces of taffetas or of velvet. This is a delightful shape for a young girl, and especially when carried out in two tones or colours that suggest some flower. Yet I have seen one such designed for an older woman that was made of petals of black velvet and had a plain black velvet crown, which was not only quiet in effect but also most becoming.

A popular fancy is the hat or toque entirely made out of wide ribbon. One of Reiboux's models is a small Breton shape made of warm red-brown velvet. Four widths of folded ribbon form the upturned brim, and the same four ribbons have their ends drawn upwards to form a crown. The brim itself is flattened down at the sides to give the "framing" effect so greatly to be desired. Many very charming toques are thus made of ribbons twisted into a couronne, like those worn by the nourrices one sees on the Champs Elysees. The top of the crown is made of plain velvet or satin drawn tight over a stiff frame, and the ribbon is set into close loops all around the straight brim.

A French model hat recently shown was chiefly made of black monchon, which is very fashionable, and the brim was lined with white felt, this lining extending about half an inch beyond the black brim. White felt was also used for the broad band round the high crown and for the bow in front.

JOTTINGS.

THE TEA COSY.

Whether it is hygienic or not, a tea-cosy is nowadays considered the correct complement to madame's "five o'clock" equipment. One in shot mauve corded silk attracted attention by reason of the brightly-coloured padded silk and plush fruit, it bore, which form of decoration is always pleasing, whether on a cushion or cosy.

THE ORIENTAL EFFECT.

That brevity of costume in France is not due to the high cost of living—everything is supposed to be beyond the reach of the ordinary pocket-book—is evident from the fact that the trimmings used by the French devotees of fashion consist entirely of gems. In most instances huge diamonds are used to accentuate an Oriental effect in the costume. Other stones, such as emeralds and sapphires, are also used to trim the costume, cut down deep in front and deeper in the back, which otherwise is perfectly plain.

A NEW FASHION.

Deauville has set a new fashion in bridal lingerie. In sets of four garments, under linen in Royal Flambe with black stripes has made its appearance. At a distance, it has the appearance of a smart set of sea garments, but closer inspection reveals tastefully decorated lingerie. The colours are fast dyes, and the washing of crepe lingerie is easily done at home. Milanese, so much beloved by the girl bride, will have to take a second place in her affections now, for this new lingerie is not only striking but warm-looking. Its colour resembles a flaming zepelin falling to the earth.

FRILLS FOR FESTIVITIES.



Dainty dress of rose-coloured tulle, with quaint frills with frayed edges and a bodice ruffled with silver lace. A silver ribbon encircles the waist and is finished with a bow.

THE GOLDEN BALDRESS.

This will be the first year since 1913 of great dancing in the hunting counties, and most people are going to make up for lost time. Hunt ball dresses have always been very beautiful, but this year they will be more striking than ever and gold and silver are to play a conspicuous part in many of them.

MY NOTEBOOK.

(BY "SACHA".)

The committee in charge of the Fund for the Devastated Regions of France is to be congratulated on a programme that caters for the taste of all. One may be sure that a very large sum of money will be raised by such a popular programme, especially as the cause is such a good one.

Isn't it a pity the seats in the Theatre Royal are so uncomfortable? They really take all the pleasure out of the brightest of plays. Not only are the seats hard and uncomfortable to sit on for any length of time but there is insufficient space between the rows which makes it utterly impossible to alter one's position at all and one is forced to sit perfectly upright the whole period of the play. Hongkong's needs certainly have been neglected and the Theatre is just about as artistic and comfortable as a village hall. The decision regarding the War Memorial has not, apparently, been reached as yet and while no one can say that a new Theatre would be the most appropriate way of solving this problem it certainly is one of the most pressing needs of the Colony and requires early attention. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

It really is a treat to have a company of artistes like the Frawley Company here and the dainty dresses of the ladies go quite a long way towards making the results so successful. Men-folks and others who think time is wasted on little details of dress should just think of how much pleasure would be taken out of a night at the Theatre if the various lady players were inartistically dressed.

So many ladies, especially in the East, do without corsets rather than wear the stiff structures that go by that name that many will be interested in an entirely different type of corset that is just coming on the market. I read that a leading corsetiere is of opinion that the corset as we used to know it will soon be as extinct as the dodo. Its place is rapidly being taken by the long belt of boned elastic fabric, made in circular form, without a front fastening, and pulled up from the feet to its proper position below the waist.

This belt, which has to be stepped into, as it were, is worn in conjunction with a fitted bust-bodice formed of the same elastic fabric, which moulds the figure perfectly for the present fashion in gowns. The two garments together create a far greater slimmness than is possible with the type of corset to which we have been accustomed for so many generations, and even those of stoutish build regain their youthfulness of line under the new method.

A corset of this description would give just the support that is needed, for while it is not hygienic to wear a tightly fitting corset, it is not good to be without altogether, especially for sports, when the figure requires the necessary support given by a corset that fits correctly and at the same time is not so severe that it prevents free movement.

MEN'S WEAR.

The best men's shops have set their faces against the colour riot which broke out shortly after peace was declared. Nothing but displays of the soberest hues in shirts, socks, handkerchiefs now meet the eye in the haunts of the "super-knave." No longer do dragons and other queer beasts career around his bath robe, nor futuristic designs adorn his dressing-gown. Printed-phantasy in chaste designs is all he is allowed to brighten his waking hours.

PERSONALITY COIFFURES.



A high hairdressing emphasizes the charm of a lovely neck. A high headdress need not be disproportionate. It should be high enough to take the hair away from the neck, but at the same time preserve the line of the head. The mistake of the unbecoming hairdressing of the middle ages was, in the grotesque distortion of the lines of the head.

FOOT COMFORT.

SOME MEANS OF OBTAINING IT.

It is not until something goes wrong that the important part played by the feet in the work of the human body becomes really apparent. Most women will spend a certain amount of time and trouble on keeping their hands in good condition, but few accord the same attention to the feet.

Elegance and comfort are not always the best of friends, but in this case for once they are in complete agreement. If the feet are neglected they speedily revenge themselves on the whole bearing of the person concerned, and the healthy elastic step will be replaced by an unlovely shuffle which even the most beautiful shoe will be unable to hide.

Let your feet "breathe" sometimes. By that is meant that for half an hour or so a day they should not be confined to shoes or boots, and if the time cannot be spared to rest the feet altogether, sandals are a useful means of getting over the difficulty. For those whose feet really bother them, a simple foot massage is the greatest relief. Place the foot on a rest with only the heel touching, and then with the finger tips stroke from the tips of the toes towards the instep. Then work from the instep towards the ankle. The fingers should be dipped in cold water or better still, Eau-de-Cologne. A few minutes' work will ensure real comfort.

Another good way is to sit on the edge of the bath and trail the foot through the water, until the ankle is felt to relax.

The danger of getting corns would be much less if care were taken to change the shoes or boots frequently. Shoes which press always upon the same spot will tend to produce a corn or hard place, but if the shoes are changed and the pressure relieved this danger is naturally lessened. With the advent of the short skirt, which seems likely to remain for good, at any rate short enough to show the feet, the necessity for making the best of things with regard to one's feet

has become vital. It is quite a mistaken idea to imagine that because one has large feet or a flat instep the matter is hopeless.

For outdoor wear the small toecap has a marvellous way of appearing to shorten the length of the foot. If the instep is low, when wearing low shoes a bow, rather larger than usual, or a buckle, will give an arched effect, while with evening shoes the latest ornamentalations all lend themselves admirably to the idea. Poised butterflies and large cabochons surrounded by frilled tulle of every description are the order of the day.

Gold heels on dark slippers for evening wear have the effect of making the feet look smaller, as indeed do heels of any contrasting colour to the slippers themselves. Light stockings and dark shoes will achieve the same end, and if the feet are really ungainly it is well to sacrifice the harmony of the one colour toilette for the sake of the more graceful effect with regard to the feet.

But when all is said, the most important point in the care of the feet is to use them correctly. Boots and shoes which are too loose ruin the natural gait because the body is thrown out of poise. High heels are bound eventually to ruin the health since in order to preserve the balance the shoulders must be thrust forward, depressing the chest and so interfering with the breathing.

COLOURS FOR EVENING.

In the way of colours for evening frocks, red is the most interesting because it has lost the garishness and aggressiveness that once relegated it to the plan of the ordinary. Begonia, Pinard, which is a wine shade, and the whole range of vivid reds are on the lists.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR AMERICA.

It is quite out of date now to sneer at English fashions. In at least two departments we are above the whole wide world. One is the tailored suit, the other children's clothes. In these two ours is the standard of the world, and we get the credit.

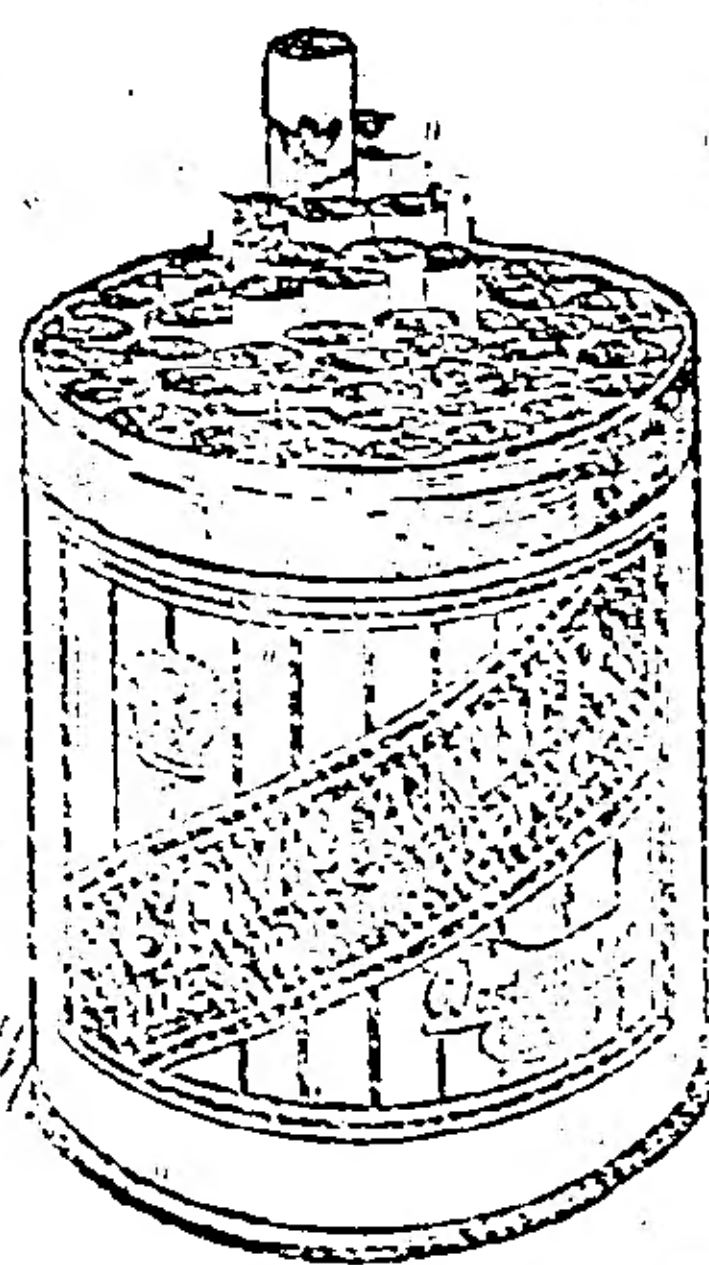
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"Commander must be smoked to be appreciated"

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SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

The s.s. CHANGSHA, arrived yesterday from Sydney with 630 tons and 7 bags of mails.—Mooring, B 12.
The MELVILLE DOLLAR, from Vancouver brought 185 tons of cargo, but no mails.
From Kobe the s.s. EASTERN, one of the boats taken over from the Eastern and Australian Steamship Co. Ltd. by the P. and O. consigned here 567 tons. She reports very rough north-east sea.—Mooring, A 21.
The METHVEN, arrived this morning with 1,400 tons of merchandise from Vancouver.—Mooring, Kowloon Wharf.
The P. & O. KASHGAR, from London brought 7,000 tons of through and 2,000 tons direct cargo from London, also 35 bags of mails.
From Bangkok the Norwegian vessel DRUPAR, delivered yesterday 1,400 tons of cargo for Hongkong.—Mooring, C 14.
The KALJO MARI, this morning, brought 1,100 tons of coal from Keelung. She is an O.S.K. vessel.—Mooring, O.S.K. Wharf.
The CHEFU MARU, consigned to Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, also brought coal (1550 tons) from Keelung.—Mooring, B 31.
Sugar to the extent of 4,720 tons was consigned here from Sandakan by the SURABAYA MARU.—Mooring, B 32.
From Osaka the SAIGON MARU, brought 3,800 tons of cargo for Hongkong this morning.—Mooring, Kowloon Wharf.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous.	Day On date.	On date.
Barometer	32.15	30.11
Temperature	61°	61°
Humidity	59	64
Wind Direction	E.	E.
Force	2	3
Weather	0	0
Rain	0.0	0.0
Winds open air Temperature on the 25th	53	53
at 5 p.m. at 5 a.m. at 10 p.m.	25	61
H. K. Observatory, N. 26 1919.		
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.		

POST OFFICE.

The Money Order Service with the Philippine Islands has been temporarily suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 3 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Australia and Manila—Per VICTORIA, 28th Nov.
Straits—Per ARRATOON AP-CAR, 29th Nov.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 27th Nov., 8.30 a.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Moji—Per KASHGAR, 27th Nov., 9 a.m.

Sawtoe & Straits—Per LINAN, 27th Nov., 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per KITANO M., 27th Nov., 10 a.m.

Philippine Is., Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central & South America, and EUROPE via VICTORIA B.C.—Per CANADA MARU, 27th Nov., Reg. 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER B.C.—Per EMPRESS OF ASIA, 27th Nov., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Sandakan, Timor, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per EASTERN, 27th Nov., Reg. 12.45 p.m. Letters 1.30 p.m.

Fort Bayard—Per CHUEN ON, 27th Nov., 2 p.m.

Straits & Bangkok—Per EURY-LOCHUS, 27th Nov., 3 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUNCHOW, 27th Nov., 4.30 p.m.

Hoihow and Tourane—Per KWAI WAH, 27th Nov., 5 p.m.

Hoihow & Haiphong—Per TAK-SANG, 27th Nov., 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 28th Nov., 8.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay and Aden—Per SAIGON M., 28th Nov., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 28th Nov., noon.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONG-SANG, 28th Nov., 2 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUNCHOW, 28th Nov., 4.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 29th Nov., 8.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 29th Nov., 3 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUN CHOW, 29th Nov., 4.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

Macao—Per SUI AN, 30th Nov., 8.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung—Per KALJO M., 30th Nov., 9 a.m.

Hoihow Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 30th Nov., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

Straits & Bangkok TUKEM-BANG 1st Dec., 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per KANCHOW, 2nd Dec., 8 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SHANTUNG, 2nd Dec., 11 a.m.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.
H.K. & S. Banks s. \$560

Marine Insurances.
Cantons s. 410
North Chinas s. 200
Unions s. 190
Yanzenes n. 260
Far Easterns n. 22

Fire Insurances.
China Fires s. 138
H. K. Fires s. 340

Shipping.
Douglases s. 90
Steamboats s. 23
Indos (Pref.) n. 20
Indos (Def.) sa. 215
Shells b. 200—sa. 205
Perries s. 32

Refineries.
Sugars s. 191
Malabons n. 44

Mining.
Kailans b. 90
Langkats s. 18
Shanghai Loans s. 18
Shai Explorations s. 18
Raub n. 210
Tronohs b. 35
Ural Caspians s. 46

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.
H.K. Wharves s. 101
K. Docks b. 178
Shai Docks s. 124
N. Engineerings n. 27

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.
Centrals n. 109
H.K. Hotels s. 120
L. Invest. s. 118
H. Phreys Est. s. 91
K. Loan Lands n. 46
L. Reclamations n. 175
West Points s. 90

Cotton Mills.
Ewoos s. 1,600
Kung Yiks n. 155
Lau Kung Mows n. 1280
Orientals n. 1,320
Shai Cottons n. 1,335
Yangtzepeeps n. 1,333

Miscellaneous.
Cements n. 7
China Borneos b. 137
Do. Light n. old 714 new 512
China Providents s. 8
Dairy Farms b. 2016 n. 2414
Electrics H.K. b. & sa. 84
Electrics Macao n. 34
Hongkong Rope n. 2916
Hk. Tramways n. 7.97
Peak Trams, old s. 7
Do. new n. 80 cts.

Steam Laundries b. 34
Steel Foundries n. 10
Water-boats b. 12
Watsons s. 6
Wm. Powells b. 12
Wisemans b. 2714

Hongkong, Nov. 26, 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 26d. 11h. 50m.—No returns from stations. Pressure has increased and is fairly at weather, and decreased slightly to moderate elsewhere; the anticyclone has moved eastwards, and is probably central over Korea. The monsoon will be temporarily interrupted to the north of Foochow, but will continue to blow freshly over the China Sea.

Pongkore Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 7.13 inches against an average of 81.80 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.
1. Hongkong to Gap Rock, S.E. wind, fresh to cloudy.
2. Formosa Channel, The same as No. 1.
3. South coast of China, The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China, The same as No. 1.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 26, 1919.

NOTICE.



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THE CORONET

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"PANTHEA"

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"The BRASS BULLET"

1 episodes 1 and 2.

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